Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph appearing on page 10, lines 6-23, with the following amended paragraph:

If some reflectivity occurs along the transmission axis, the efficiency of the polarizer at off-normal angles may be reduced. If the reflectivity along the transmission axis is different for various wavelengths, color may be introduced into the transmitted light. One way to measure the color is to determine the root mean square (RMS) value of the transmissivity at a selected angle or angles over the wavelength range of interest. The % RMS color, [[C_{RMS} 1]] C_{RMS}, can be determined according to the equation:

$$C_{RMS} = \frac{\int_{\lambda 1}^{\lambda 2} ((T - \bar{T})^2)^{1/2} d\lambda}{\bar{T}(\lambda 2 - \lambda 1)}$$

where the range λ1 to λ2 is the wavelength range, or bandwidth, of interest, [[T]] T is the transmissivity along the transmission axis, and $\bar{T}$ [[2]] is the average transmissivity along the transmission axis in the wavelength range of interest. For applications where a low color polarizer is desirable, the % RMS color should be less than 10%, preferably less than 8%, more preferably less than 3.5%, and even more preferably less than 2% at an angle of at least 30 degrees from the normal, preferably at least 45 degrees from the normal, and even more preferably at least 60 degrees from the normal.

Please also replace the paragraph appearing on page 11, lines 5-13, with the following amended paragraph:

With the design considerations described in the above mentioned U.S. Patent ~~Application Serial~~ Number ~~08/402,041~~5,882,774, one of ordinary skill will readily appreciate that a wide variety of materials can be used to form multilayer

reflective films or polarizers according to the invention when processed under conditions selected to yield the desired refractive index relationships. The desired refractive index relationships can be achieved in a variety of ways, including stretching during or after film formation (e.g., in the case of organic polymers), extruding (e.g., in the case of liquid crystalline materials), or coating. In addition, it is preferred that the two materials have similar rheological properties (e.g., melt viscosities) such that they can be co-extruded.

Please also replace the paragraph appearing on page 14, lines 3-7, with the following amended paragraph:

Suitable multilayer films may also be prepared using techniques such as spin coating (e.g., as described in Boese et al., J. Polym. Sci.: Part B, 30:1321 (1992)) for birefringent polyimides, and vacuum deposition (e.g., as described by Zang et. al., Appl. Phys. Letters, 59:823 (1991)) for crystalline organic compounds; the latter technique is particularly useful for certain combinations of crystalline organic compounds and inorganic materials.